

FOREWORD

The State of Pannonia was designed as a temporal entity to safeguard all peoples participating on the research of universal technologies via the Dandelion Project, whilst also providing adequate living standards for those facilitating the country, its services and amenities.

This apolitical state also seeks to refrain from interjecting its beliefs into international discourse as a means to remain neutral, and likewise, remain a disarmed nation incapable of threatening neighbouring nations nor participating in warfare on behalf of another state.

The State's sole purpose is the is for the betterment of humanity and seeks to provide the results of its research, and consequently the resultant goods and services, to all people regardless of any factors. It is hoped that with the benevolence of the world's population, their elected governments and natural economic functions, the project for which this nation was formed will provide marked changes in the quality of life of all peoples and a reduction on environmental damage.

THE STATE

- The sovereign state of Pannonia exists as an indivisible, democratic and secular nation.
- The official language of Pannonia is English.
- The national emblem is the "Pannonian State Mark" which is a protected icon of the state and may only be depicted in a solid white colour.
- The national banner is a 1:1 ratio flag described as:
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- The maxim of the state shall be: "In service to humanity."

Article 1: The Governmental Structure

A) The Legislative Branch

- I. The legislative power of Pannonia shall be vested in a Non-partisan, Unicameral assembly of elected officials consisting of the members of Executive Branch and three "Augurs".
- II. The voting system in which the Augurs are elected to office is through a Single Transferable vote.
- III. Of the three elected Augurs one will be designated, by virtue of the highest total votes, as "Chairperson", whom will use this additional title and privileges to maintain order and efficiency during assemblies.
- IV. Should the Chairperson be indisposed the Augur with next most highest votes will become the acting Chairperson.
- V. The initial members of the legislative branch, upon formation of the Nation of Pannonia, will be selected directly by the Head of State.
- VI. The Legislative Branch will be composed of members chosen every four years from voluntary candidates whom are eligible.
- VII. All bills, clauses or modification of legislation require a minimum of three days, from date of approval, before being passed and/or ratified successfully.
- VIII. Members of the Legislative Branch of government may not enter into, nor form, political parties or other interest groups.
- IX. The public may submit petitions to the Legislative Branch through a formalized system to address the legislative process or table a proposal.
- X. The decisions and application of the powers entrusted to the Legislative Branch of Pannonia are only valid when a minimum of five seated members are present, of which one must be the acting Chairperson.
- XI. The Legislative Branch must conduct a minimum of twelve assemblies per year to allow for sufficient governance of the state.
- XII. The members of Legislative Branch will swear and uphold an oath, and sign an accompanying affirmation, upon ascension to their role to maintain international neutrality and fidelity towards the state.
- XIII. During assemblies of the Legislative Branch must maintain a conduct becoming of their status; refraining from distraction, personal opinion and self interests.

B) The Executive Branch

- I. The Executive power of Pannonia shall be vested in, and carried out by publicly elected Heads of the Governmental departments and Head of Government.
- II. All members of the Executive Branch of government are elected by the voting population of Pannonia and not by any other method.
- III. The Executive Branch will be composed of members chosen every four years from voluntary candidates whom are eligible.
- IV. The voting system in which the Executive branch are elected to office is through a Single Transferable vote.
- V. The members of Executive Branch may hold only one government seat at any one time.
- VI. The members of Executive Branch may hold a seat in the executive branch up to a total cumulative time of three terms of four years before being ineligible for re-election.

- VII. The members of Executive Branch are granted the privilege of immunity from legal prosecution or detainment of non-violent crimes through the powers of the Head of State.
- VIII. The members of Executive Branch are granted the title of "Officer" of their respective departments.
- IX. In the event that a member of Executive Branch is convicted of a felony crime they forfeit their office.
- X. The maximum capacity of the Executive Branch and its allocation of legitimate seats are set at eight. These seats are distributed in equal voting power to the Officers of the seven Departments of Government as outlined in Article I B(I) and the Head of Government.

C) The Judicial Branch

- I. The Judicial power of Pannonia shall be vested in, and carried out by the High Court of Pannonia and the Lower Courts of Pannonia.
- II. The High Court of Pannonia will be chaired by a single "High Judge", serving for a maximum of ten years, whom will be granted the special privileges to designate trained professionals as judges and magistrates so long that it does not create a conflict of interest nor exceed the needs of the people.
- III. Eligibility to become High Judge requires an individual to be:
- A citizen of Pannonia
 - A Doctorate of Law or equivalency.
 - Practising the profession for a minimum of ten years.
 - Less than sixty years of age
 - Respected within their profession
 - Apolitical
- IV. The individual whom receives the second highest amount of votes is nominated as the "Revenant Judge".
- V. Should the High Judge be indisposed the Revenant Judge will assume the duties of the High Judge for the duration of leave. This period may only last a maximum of twelve months before a new election is set to elect a new Head Judge.
- VI. The High Judge may be removed from their position via a majority vote taken by the Executive Branch with one-half of the voting Citizen population in agreement.
- VII. The High Judge of Pannonia is granted the privilege to form a High Commission to combat corruption within the government and maintain correct practices of all businesses conducting themselves with Pannonia or to its citizens.
- VIII. High Commission activities may not be impeded by the other branches of government, unless it would reduce the privileges and duties of said branches of Government, and may oblige individuals or businesses to provide relevant information relating to the investigation, including banking transactions involving the subject matter.
- IX. The High Court of Pannonia may revoke citizenship status of peoples convicted of severe or violent crimes, in so that it does not force an individual to become stateless. The court may request that nations to which the guilty party is a dual citizen of receives the individual as a citizen and/or prisoner, else by another English-speaking nation.

- X. The judiciary is granted the exclusive right to conduct Judicial Review as a prevention to actions deemed unconstitutional or detrimental to humanity.
- XI. The judiciary and its courts may not use, or enable others using, corporal punishment for the conviction of a crime.
- XII. The judiciary shall compose a document, both physically and digitally, which contains a consolidated list of all active laws. This document must be written in English and no other language; Except as a complete translated text of which only contains a single language.
- XIII. The laws, legal system and practices undertaken by the judiciary and by legal aides or representatives to individuals whom are participating in legal procedures must be undertaken solely in English and devoid of esoteric phrases or practices or obfuscation to which the layman may be unaware to their legal rights, by any means.
- XIV. The Head of State or Head of Government may remove the current acting High Judge with the consent of the other as a prevention of injustice or corruption.

D) The Cynosure

- I. The Cynosure is the fourth Branch of Government tasked with observation of lawmaking.
- II. The members of the Cynosure will consist of ten citizens, serving one year of service, who are randomly selected from the citizens of Pannonia and one non-voting judge supplied by the Judicial Branch serving ten years. Citizens selected may not serve more than once.
- III. Members, both past and present, of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of government may not serve on the Cynosure.
- IV. The members of the Cynosure will receive a stipend of €1000, or equivalence, compensating for inflation, monthly for the duration of their service.
- V. All proposed bills, clauses or modification of legislation will be observed by the members of the Cynosure.
- VI. Through a one-half majority vote the observed article may be suspended from implementation, entering into "Citizen's Arbitration" in which recommendations are provided to the legislature.
- VII. Bills may only be suspended for a maximum of ten days, with the legislature obliged to address all issues declared by the Cynosure within three days allowing time for revisions
- VIII. Citizen's Arbitration may only be invoked on matters that impact the rights, privileges and well being of the citizens of Pannonia and no more than three revisions can be requested on a single bill.
- IX. Articles that are suspended under the mechanisms of Citizen's Arbitration, and that have expended their maximum revisions, may then, with the consent of the Judicial Branch, undergo a "Citizen's Vote of Nullification".
- X. The Citizen's Vote of Nullification is a privilege provided to all voting residents allowing them to cast a vote in favour of nullifying a bill. In the event that a one-half majority vote is favour of nullification, the bill fails.

- XI. All bills that fail under the mechanisms of the Citizen's Vote of Nullification cannot be resubmitted; Requiring fundamental change to their context or powers as dictated by the Judicial Branch.
- XII. The state must provide some form of physical notice in public spaces during periods in which the Citizen's Vote of Nullification is being undertaken and supply an accessible means for people to participate.
- XIII. Members of the Cynosure who become incapable of service through death or chronic sickness will be discharged and replaced by another eligible citizen serving the remaining term of service.
- XIV. Temporary periods of respite may be granted to members by the Cynosure judge for medical or compassionate reasons.
- XV. In the event that more than three members of the Cynosure are indisposed at any one time the Cynosure may indiscriminately draft, under the mechanism of **Article 1D(II)**, additional citizens into temporary seats for up to thirty days.
- XVI. In the event that more than three members of the Cynosure are indisposed at any one time, and the temporary seats occupied by drafted citizens exceed their maximum allowed time the Cynosure will eject all members except the judge, paying them the remained of the stipend allotted for the total duration for which they were to serve and a new group of citizens will be elected under the mechanism of **Article 1D(II)**

E) Head of State

- I. This constitution establishes that the initial Head of State is held by "Ian Mathew Curry".
- II. During every Executive and Legislative election period civilians will be allowed to initiate a vote of no confidence against the Head of State.
- III. Should a two-thirds majority vote 'no confidence' then the Head of State will step down from the position, leaving it vacant for a successor.
- IV. The voting population of Pannonia will vote for a new Head of State within one-hundred days of a successful no confidence vote or voluntary resignation, with any Pannonian citizen whom is eligible to hold a role in the legislative branch being viable candidates. The candidate with the highest total votes will be elected as Head of State.
- V. Funds used to pay the salary of the Head of State will be taken from the public coffers with the total value requiring to be declared and that information accessible for inspection.
- VI. The Annual Salary of the Head of State may not exceed ten times the average annual salary of the employed population of Pannonia. The value of this salary is deemed untaxable.
- VII. Upon resignation of the role, and not from the result of a successful no confidence vote, the Head of State will receive a yearly pension equivalent to the annual salary accrued the year prior.
- VIII. The Head of State is granted permanent citizenship and free residency within Pannonia. This privilege is retained after their term as Head of State and may only be revoked via the effects of **Article 1E(III)**
- IX. The Head of State is granted the title of "Archon".

- X. All powers granted to the Head of State terminate at the point of succession of a new Head of State, death, resignation, impeachment or as a result of **Article 1 E(III)**.

F) Functions and Powers of the Head of State

- I. To guide the members of the Executive Branch as well guide as the Head of Government towards outcomes beneficial to the domestic population of Pannonia, it diaspora and the international community whilst:
 - a) Acting in a manner and dignity befitting the position
 - b) Not contravening laws prescribed in the Constitution or Civil Law of Pannonia.
 - c) Not endangering the core moral obligations in which the state was formed.
 - d) In neutrality towards foreign nations and actors, except in such circumstances that the subject contravenes a global status quo such as international law or human rights.
- II. The Head of State may confer non-monetary honours, awards, titles, decorations and distinctions unto persons whom have achieved the prerequisites of such rewards at their discretion.
- III. The Head of State may temporarily cease executive and/or legislative functions of the government for no more than fourteen (14) days in order to prevent actions which may cause harm or discord to the people of Pannonia or the international community. Thirty (30) days after the end of the cessation period this privilege is restored.
- IV. The Head of State may not vote in governmental elections and is formally declared exempt from voting as stated in **Article 2 B(II)**.
- V. The Head of State may oblige the Legislative Branch to table matters of government such as potential laws, giving them priority over other matters.
- VI. The Head of State may, in the circumstances where a member of Executive Branch or Head of Government breaches the Constitution of Pannonia, remove from their position the offending parties from the executive branch and enact an election to fill the affected seats.
- VII. The Head of State may grant citizenship to individuals that are not detained or imprisoned by foreign governmental entities.
- VIII. The Head of State may grant diplomatic statuses to Citizens of Pannonia that are not detained or imprisoned by foreign governmental entities.
- IX. The Head of State is the head of all Security forces and the Pannonia Police Force and may defer, whilst retaining the right to revoke this decision, these rights and responsibilities to an individual granting them the official role of "Guardian of the State".
- X. The Head of State may grant the privilege of immunity from legal prosecution and detainment to members of the Executive branch of the Pannonian Government. This privilege does not protect against breach of constitutional laws and may be revoked at the discretion of the Head of State.
- XI. The Head of State is granted the powers to dismiss for the Head of the Central Bank.
- XII. The Head of State, in the event of the Head of Government becomes incapable of fulfilling their duties, may temporarily defer the

responsibilities of the Head of Government onto a member of Executive Branch.

XIII. The Head of State is given the privilege of ejecting non-citizens from the lands occupied by the State of Pannonia at their digression.

XIV. The Head of State is given the privilege of barring entry of non-citizens from the lands occupied by the State of Pannonia at their digression.

G) Head of Government

- I. The duration for which a Head of Government may hold their office is for four years.
- II. Upon successful election to the position the Head of Government must relinquish all stocks, bonds, dividends, non-monetary securities and revenue gained through assets to a tax-exempt trust fund supplied by the government for the duration of their term.
- III. Funds used to pay the salary of the Head of Government will be taken from the public coffers with the value requiring to be declared and accessible for inspection.
- IV. The annual salary of the Head of Government may not exceed five times the average annual salary of the employed population of Pannonia. The value of this salary is deemed untaxable.
- V. The Head of Government is granted the title of "Master Officer".
- VI. All powers granted to the Head of Government terminate at the point of succession of a new Head of Government, death, resignation and impeachment; or for the duration in which the Head of State exercises their powers as outlined in **Article I F(XI)**.

H) Functions and Powers of the Head of Government

- I. To support the progress of Pannonia and the scientific values in which the state was created through cohesive management of Executive Branch's duties.
- II. To heed guidance provided by Executive Branch and empirical evidence in order to achieve optimal results in governance.
- III. To maintain a population and workforce required to sustain research undertaken by the state and provide adequate services to the citizens.
- IV. To prevent both self and state from becoming indebted, either financially or otherwise, to foreign nations or actors, including the prevention of accession to treaties without the consent of the Executive Branch and Head of State.
- V. The Head of Government is granted the powers of appointment for the Head of the Central Bank and Herald of the Department of Diplomacy.

I) Offices of Government

- I. There are to be seven (7) departments of government, each assigned to a Head of Department elected to Executive Branch. The name and role of each department are the following:
 - a) The Department of Diplomacy - Maintains and facilitates international cooperation.
 - b) The Department of Services - Organizes and enacts public and business services, taxation, and public amenities.

- c) The Department of Works – Manages civil construction, dictates zoning laws and plans and implements processes to facilitate population growth.
- d) The Department of Maintenance – Conducts maintenance and regular inspections of all structures and utilities.
- e) The Department of Health – Manages research of medical technologies and all matters concerning public health, hospitals and medical staff.
- f) The Department of Energy – Manages research of energy technologies and maintains the power grid, its upkeep and growth.
- g) The Department of Water – Manages water treatment, water conservation, sewerage systems and water run-off systems.

J) Functions of the Executive Branch

- I. To conduct their duties with fidelity towards the state and its goals,
- II. To efficiently and ethically use the funds from the state's singular, consolidated treasury for management of the State of Pannonia
- III. To manage the governmental department for which they lead efficiently and ethically.
- IV. To work for the benefit of the Citizens of Pannonia
- V. To abstain from personal benefit or influence from foreign or domestic entities which seek to alter the state through any means.

Article 2: Election and Voting

A) Eligibility to Vote

- I. All citizens above the age of eighteen years of age are obliged to vote in all elections.
- II. Should a civilian be unable to vote due to medical reasons, is a member of the vote counters for the vote being undertaken or through other extraneous factors an exemption is to be made in which they are temporarily relinquished from their voting duties.
- III. All citizens will cast ballots for each of the positions that is to be filled through the election.

B) Eligibility for Candidacy

- I. To be eligible for candidacy an applicant must:
 - a) Have resided in Pannonia as a registered citizen for a minimum for 2 years.
 - b) Have attained the age of twenty-five years.
 - c) Holds a specialized qualification in the field that they are applying to.
 - d) Fluent in spoken and written English.
- II. The applicant is declared ineligible for candidacy if any of the following is true:
 - a) Has been convicted of a violent crime, corruption or any felony.
 - b) Has been jailed for one or more years within the prior ten years.
 - c) Holds another form of office within any government.
 - d) Is aligned with, or facilitates, extra-national entities or governments.
 - e) Exceeds the maximum allowed term limit outlined in **Article 1 B(V)**

C) Conduct for Candidacy

- I. The Candidates are to submit a standardized information form to a public forum, both physically and digitally for public scrutiny.
- II. The Candidates may not promise the voting population any outcomes in the event they are successfully elected to a governmental position.
- III. The Candidates may not insult, taunt or slander other candidates at the risk of their disqualification from the election process.
- IV. The Candidates may not conduct any fundraising or provide services, deals, inducements or favourable treatment to promote or entice the population to vote for them.

D) Obligations, Rights and Privileges of Candidates

- I. All candidates are to be allocated an equal period of time prior to election in which they are able to answer questions submitted by the public in an open forum.
- II. The candidates are to be given an equal and fair presence on voting forms.

E) Mechanics of Election Voting

- I. Starting at Six AM of the assigned voting date, all voting citizens are to cast their ballot at one of the state-assigned venues.
- II. The valid voting period will begin at the aforementioned time and last no more than twelve hours after.
- III. All votes cast are only valid when placed into an official voting box supplied by the state, are devoid of tampering or wilful damage, and are

correctly marked to indicate the voter's nominated candidate(s) using the supplied stationary.

- IV. The voting process must be anonymous, accessible to all and provide necessary, unbiased information to enable voters the means to correctly mark the ballot.
- V. After the voting period has elapsed all the valid ballots are collected and are tallied by the state electoral commission. The total received votes of candidates of each position are compared against each other with the individual who received the highest total votes being elevated to their nominated position.
- VI. Should a public vote be initiated that requires a binary choice, that of a "Yes or No" selection such as a referendum, the voter will be provided with two ballots, each representing one of the two choices. The voter will then deposit their chosen vote into the ballot box and dispose of the other into a collection of discarded votes. The cast ballots will be counted as normal with the discarded ballots counted to check for vote tampering.
- VII. All vote tallying must be conducted by elected officials under the surveillance of visual recording equipment observing both the vote counters and ballots, with the ability to verify the markings made on the ballot through such recordings.
- VIII. The Head of State or Head of Government may, at their discretion, allow Anti- corruption organizations to monitor the tallying process as non-participant observers.

F) Special Election Mechanisms

- I. Should the position of Head of Government become vacant due to death, impeachment or resignation a special election will be held to fill the position and will temporarily cease powers of the legislative branch for thirty (30) days, at which the election will be held.
- II. Should a candidate be declared deceased, or should two or more of the candidates be indisposed due to ill health resulting in their absence for the majority of the two weeks preceding the voting date, the election will be postponed for fourteen (14) days.
- III. Should the Country of Pannonia be affected by severe environmental conditions that poses a threat to persons or are deemed to inhibit the accessibility of voting venues then the election date may be postponed for a maximum of fourteen (14) days.

D) Protections of the Voting Process

- I. No religion, business, political group or foreign agent may attempt to misinform or persuade a citizen to vote.
- II. Advertisements or non-governmental guides relating to voting may not be distributed to citizens that may misinform or persuade them to vote in a specific manner.
- III. The Pannonian government may not endorse any candidates through financial or other means.

Article 3: Education, Health and Faith

A) Role of Education

- I. The education system is designed to enrich and bestow information and skills unto its students in a manner as to promote growth of character.
- II. All educational services are to be apolitical and secular.
- III. All research and scientific studies must declare their sources of funding in detail noting both the entity which provided the funds and the total value given.
- IV. All research and scientific studies must declare the business which conducted the study and, should it be applicable, a list of all businesses of the "Corporate Group".
- V. All research and scientific studies must not use false or misleading information in both the process of researching or in the conclusion of the study.
- VI. All research and scientific studies found to use flawed, false or misleading information must modify the original document with a declaration of error. All versions derived from the original study, including modifications, variants or versions, must likewise bear this notice of error.

B) Accessibility to Education

- I. Children residing in Pannonia are provided free and compulsory education lasting twelve years from the age of six.
- II. The state of Pannonia must make available tertiary and technical schooling to Pannonian Citizens either through direct provision of services or facilitation of foreign educational institutions.
- III. The state of Pannonia is to ensure that availability of tertiary and technical schooling is adequate for the population present and admittance is determined on the merit of the student.
- IV. The state of Pannonia may defer tertiary or technical schooling to foreign nations by providing educational subsidies to Pannonian citizens seeking such services. This subsidy must be adequate in scale whilst also not indebting the recipient.
- V. All educational services provided to Pannonian Citizens are to be regulated in both conduct and curriculum, with staff requiring formal training and licences where it is seen fit.

C) State Health Utilities

- I. The state is to ensure that there is a food regulatory commission empowered to inspect foodstuffs vended in Pannonia, and where necessary, regulate or ban the sale of harmful foodstuffs.
- II. The state is to design and implement a national health and safety commission which is empowered to enforce safe conduct in the workplace.
- III. The state is to ensure that there is egalitarian access to essential medicines and medical services to the peoples of Pannonia.
- IV. The state is to protect children and vulnerable persons from domestic harm or undue domestic distress through the implementation of safe lodgings and welfare.
- V. The state is to provide civil servants with access to state-funded mental health services

D) Religion and the State

- I. The state may not empower or enshrine any religion to be a state religion.
- II. The state must ensure total separation of religion and governance including in speeches or documents made by members of the government.
- III. The state, as a prevention for civil distress or endangerment, may enforce laws, ordinances or other measures to cease the functions of religious institutions.
- IV. All religions conducting services within the state of Pannonia are banned from proselytising.
- V. All religions conducting services within the state of Pannonia may not preach hatred, incite violence, harm individuals or promote martyrdom for any reason.
- VI. All religions conducting services within the state of Pannonia may not disrupt the function of the state or its citizenry.
- VII. No individual may be obliged by a religion or through religious instruction to conduct themselves disingenuously or in a manner which creates personal conflict.
- VIII. The state may not provide any financial aid towards the construction or maintenance of religious buildings.

Article 4: The Articles of Transparency

A) State Expenditure

- I. The total expenditure of the state must be tallied into comprehensive lists; Including wages paid to civil servants (separated by governmental department and occupational role), maintenance costs (per utility), incidental costs (separated by purpose of purchase), costs of governmental subsidies (separated by purpose) and governmental philanthropy (listing the recipient and purpose), as well as the individual authorising such payments, to be submitted every year on June 30th, for scrutiny by the international community.
- II. All members of Executive Branch, Head of Government and the Head of State must disclose all sources of income in excess of €10,000 (or equivalence).
- III. All members of the Executive, Legislative Branch and Judicial Branches of Government, the Head of Government and Head of State may not receive monetary inducements from foreign nations, businesses or other actors.
- IV. Services provided by foreign nations or businesses in relation to construction and/or maintenance of the state must be recorded including a detailed cost summary, the details of the service and the contracted company's name. This information may be released upon request by a state member of "The Dandelion Project" without censorship.
- V. The state of Pannonia is required to create reports of costs and scientific outcomes every four years to be available for auditing by third parties supplied by the governments participating in "The Dandelion Project".

B) Imports and Foreign Services

- I. All imports and external services must be ethical in their production. All companies found to employ slavery, child labour or any harmful treatment of workers are banned from conducting their trade in the state.
- II. Companies found to employ the services or imports of companies in breach of 'ethical production' will forfeit its business registration and all corporate executives will incur fines or imprisonment congruent to their level of facilitation of the crime.
- III. Imports of Pannonia may be regulated, restricted or subjected to special tariffs based on the environmental impact of said goods.

Article 5: The Articles of War and Peace

- I. The country of Pannonia can not fund, support or enable a standing army, navy, air force militia or levy acting on behalf or against the country of Pannonia or its citizens.
- II. The country of Pannonia is granted the right to support a minimum police force of fifty (50) members upon formation of the state. The maximum number of police force members increases by one (1) member(s) per twenty (20) civilians and an additional one (1) per square kilometre of land occupied by the state.
- III. The country of Pannonia may not fund, support or enable an unarmed, governmental security force larger than one (1) member(s) per fifty (50) civilians.
- IV. The Head of Government and Head of State may, at their discretion, elect to be accompanied by members of the Pannonian police force for protection whilst conducting their duties. These individuals, for the duration that they are tasked with this role, will gain the official title of "Honour Guard" and is to be granted diplomatic affordance to enable them to protect their charge during transit through and in foreign countries.
- V. Other than the governmental entities outlined in **Article 5 (II, III & IV)** no additional law-enforcement or security forces may be formed.
- VI. No non-government entity may employ security forces for any purposes.
- VII. All law-enforcement and security forces are forbidden from escalating conflict or violence, nor exercising excessive physical restraint or undue lethal force.
- VIII. No law-enforcement or security force may employ iconography, stylized or otherwise, on their uniform or equipment featuring: skulls, bones, hate symbols, weapons, targeting reticules, religious iconography, quotes or phrases, political or ideological symbols, cards or their suits, or misleading or offensive images.
- IX. The country of Pannonia may not produce, store, supply or allow the transportation of Armoured Fighting Vehicles, Military Aircraft, Warships, Ordnance, Offensive Missiles, Rockets and/or lethal Munitions producing more than 25 Kilojoules of energy.
- X. The country of Pannonia may not allow the transportation, garrisoning or concealment of foreign armed forces, governmental or otherwise, within the borders of Pannonia.
- XI. No firearms may be carried, stored or constructed by any persons with the exception of the Pannonian police force employed by the state and only as a requirement of their occupation.
- XII. No bullet-resistant clothing, armour or constructs may be possessed or used by persons within Pannonia, nor are persons allowed to affix bullet resistant materials to vehicles; with the exception of the Pannonian police force, Pannonian diplomats, Head of state and Executive Branch of Government
- XIII. The country of Pannonia may not act as a belligerent or Co-belligerent in foreign armed conflicts including "Peacekeeping".
- XIV. The country of Pannonia, independent companies or peoples conducting business in Pannonia, may not produce or sell implements of warfare.

- XV. Uniformed members of Pannonian Police or Security Forces may not participate in parades.
- XVI. The members of the Pannonian Police or Security Forces may not display postures of conventional armed forces such as saluting or marching in public places.
- XVII. The country of Pannonia may not store, sell or deploy any lethal chemical or nuclear weaponry or the devices used in the production of said weapons.
- XVIII. Police officers and security staff may not conceal their identities through the use of face coverings or other methods during regular duties.
- XIX. Police officers and security staff must be able to provide identification through a standardised licence or equivalent symbol of office.

Article 6: The Role of Business

A) The Business

- I. Businesses require a license to conduct business with the Country of Pannonia or its Citizens.
- II. Business licences are provided by the state and may be repealed for reasons such as reducing competition, causing significant environmental damages or poor treatment of workers.
- III. The country of Pannonia does not recognise 'Corporate personhood'.
- IV. Any fines or jail sentences for systemic crimes undertaken by businesses will lay additional culpability on the executive committee and/or proprietor.
- V. All businesses are required to possess and maintain an incidence ledger to record events of damage and crime.
- VI. Businesses employing multiple employees of the same occupation must receive equal pay / salary to their peers.
- VII. Businesses, in collaboration with governmental support, must provide protections and anonymity to individuals producing evidence against businesses in breach of Pannonian law.
- VIII. Businesses operating in Pannonia, either directly or via distribution of goods and services through other vendors, must participate in existing labour laws.
- IX. Businesses operating in Pannonia must protect the data collected from the Citizens of Pannonia from any illegal or unnecessary transference by other parties.
- X. Businesses operating in Pannonia must declare a list of all businesses of the "Corporate Group" to which they belong at the point of licensing, as well as at any time in which structure of this "Corporate group" is changed.

B) Ethical Conduct of Services

- I. Products and services cannot be designed with "planned obsolescence".
- II. All products and services must dictate the total and final cost incurred by the consumer. This includes any service fees or percentile costs.
- III. Companies must dictate the tasks required of their employees upon hiring without ambiguity or open-ended duties. Obliging staff to conduct significant, additional tasks will result in penalties.
- IV. Companies which fail to resolve worker disputes or harassment claims in a manner in which the offending parties are sufficiently penalized may have their company license revoked.
- V. Providers may not purposely depreciate the original quality of their products and services after the point of sale through modification. This includes modifying software, service terms or inhibiting access to the product or service to the end user.
- VI. Upon purchase of a good or service the end user may not be obligated to purchase or participate in additional goods or services of the provider in order to access the service.
- VII. Terms of service for goods and services must be consented to by the end user prior to the purchase of said good or service.
- VIII. Contracts and contractual obligations are to have bounding limitations as to the maximum duration, costs, rates or interest,

restrictions of freedoms or other rights as dictated by law as a prevention of unethical conduct.

- IX. Contracts are valid at the point of ratification by both parties and the terms may not be modified. Services may not be terminated before the date prescribed in said contract unless through a breach of contract by the parties.
- X. It is the responsibility of all businesses to prevent illegal or unethical products and services provided to the end user, including liability for products and services attained through their supply chains.
- XI. Businesses are obliged to remedy issues arising from their goods and services efficiently and swiftly.
- XII. Businesses may not persuade, intimidate or influence the citizens of Pannonia to alter their political, religious or voting behaviours.
- XIII. Businesses may not use animals as a source of labour or as part of a service. Guide or assistance animals are exempt from this restriction only as a means to alleviate the burden of disability.

C) News Media

- I. The state must allow for independent news media outlets to function within the state following the protocols outlined in **Article 6 A and Article 6 B**.
- II. State-supplied media must be apolitical and secular.
- III. All information provided through news media that cites evidence must declare the source of the evidence at the point of broadcast.
- IV. News media may not use its broadcast or publications to incite violence, intolerance or hatred.
- V. All televised and radio communications may not advertise gambling, violence, alcohol & tobacco products, weaponry, illicit substances, political propaganda, non-renewable energy, mineral extraction, adult services or similar content and misinformation.

Article 7: Law and Order

A) Arrest and Detainment

- I. All people are immune to illegal detainment or illegal imprisonment by any persons.
- II. All people are to be described their reason for detainment in a manner that is succinct at a time which precedes questioning by the Pannonian Police.
- III. During the detainment process the detainee must be informed of their rights and privileges in order to prevent unwanted incrimination and exercise said rights correctly.
- IV. At the point of detainment any utterances provided by the detainee can be used as evidence in a court case and can be treated as "Reasonable Cause" to act upon such utterances in order to prevent crime.
- V. All people retain the privilege to refuse questioning.
- VI. The Pannonian Police or other security forces of Pannonia may use reasonable coercion, either verbal or physical, in the detainment of individuals resisting arrest.
- VII. The Pannonian Police or other security forces of Pannonia may not use inducements, the promise of amnesty or purposefully untruthful statements in the detainment of individuals resisting arrest.
- VIII. The maximum time an individual may be detained without a charge is twenty-four (24) hours.
- IX. The maximum time an individual may be detained under reasonable suspicion of having committed a crime without evidence is fourteen (14) days.
- X. Individuals whom are detained by authorized bodies are to be provided humane treatment and amenities to prevent: starvation, dehydration, undue emotional harm, reputational damage or sleep deprivation.
- XI. Questioning of detained individuals may only be conducted by members of the Pannonian Police.
- XII. Individuals are granted free legal council by lawyers provided by the State prior to, and during questioning.

B) The Court and Legal Privileges

- I. It is held that all peoples are deemed innocent of charges held against them until they have been convicted of said crimes by a competent court, both in Pannonia and elsewhere.
- II. It is held that once an individual has been tried for suspected crimes, regardless of the outcome, the same charges may not be used against them in further legal action, except as a retrial as deemed legal and ethical by the Judicial Branch of Government.
- III. The courts of Pannonia, its trials, hearing processes and other functions may only be valid when chaired by a trained professional whom is elected by the Judicial branch of Pannonia.
- IV. The courts of Pannonia, and their subsequent decisions, are only deemed valid under a competent judge whom acts rationally and justly, and whom only acts upon objective facts and evidence.
- V. The courts of Pannonia are to conduct the legal process in a manner that is systematic, with known bounding parameters, devoid of esoteric knowledge or ceremony and in a manner in which attempts to resolve all cases efficiently and fairly.

- VI. All rulings by the courts of Pannonia must be made with consideration of the Constitution and Laws of Pannonia.
- VII. During the functions of the courts of Pannonia, all individuals, including that of the judge, legal aides, defendant(s) and plaintiff(s) as well as the public present must maintain civility.
- VIII. During the functions of the courts of Pannonia legal aides, the plaintiff(s) or the defendant(s) may not infer or imply actions taken on behalf of peoples being questioned.
- IX. As a division of labour, all misdemeanour charges are to be heard by a magistrate and all criminal charges are to be heard by a judge and jury. In the occasion in which legal actions are taken against constitutional rulings or actions of the High Commission the High Judge of Pannonia will be the acting judge.

C) Imprisonment

- I. Imprisonment serves to rehabilitate criminals and not solely as punishment.
- II. Prisoners are to be safeguarded from indentured labour.
- III. Under Article X, Clause X(x), the State of Pannonia may extradite prisoners to foreign nations to allow for reduction of the prison occupancy in Pannonia, to defer the rights of imprisonment to another nation, at the request of the government of such nations or as a means to provide a prisoner with specialized rehabilitation based on disability, gender, age or other factors.

D) Laws, their purpose and utility

- I. The laws of Pannonia are enshrined in the pursuit of egalitarian justice and designed to protect people from injustice.
- II. The laws of Pannonia are to be functional and devoid of ceremony, being fit for purpose at time of legislation and afterwards, and worthy of scrutiny by both the public and branches of Government.
- III. In circumstances in which laws are not present to protect the State, its people or people from foreign nations, provisions will be made to legislate such laws.
- IV. Upon breach of the law all associated fines are to be proportional to the income of the individual found to have committed said crime in so that it provides adequate deterrence to peoples of all socio-economic groups.
- V. In the event that charges held against an individual or business be dropped prior to legal persecution a reason must be declared, justifying the action in detail as well as listing the member(s) of the judicial branch of government who issued the reason.

E) Right to protest

- I. The citizens of Pannonia are granted the right to peaceful protest.
- II. Protests may only be conducted once the legislature and Pannonian police force have been notified and checked for security concerns.
- III. A request to protest requires the time, duration, location, estimated participants and subject matter to be declared.
- IV. Protests may not promote hatred, incite violence or intolerance to any given faith, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation.

- V. A protest may be disbanded at the discretion of the Pannonian Police force to maintain order and protect the safety of both participants or other peoples.
- VI. Possession of implements capable of vandalism, graffiti, disruptive sounds, harmful emissions or lights, volatile combustion, blockading roads, restraining persons and improvised weapons are prohibited during a protest

Article 8: The Citizen

A) Rights of Status

- I. Services provided to the citizens of Pannonia, either by private entities or through any governmental structure, may not deny or cease services on the basis of religion, sexuality, gender or ethnicity.
- II. There may not be any differentiation in citizenship status or stratification of class through preferential treatment which would increase or reduce citizen privileges.
- III. Individuals seeking citizenship must hold another valid form of citizenship to a foreign nation for the total duration in which they are citizens of Pannonia.
- IV. Citizenship status may only be removed through:
 - a) Voluntary renunciation
 - b) Failure of a household to achieve employment lasting six months in an eighteen month period.
 - c) As a punishment of the conviction of a crime
 - d) Failing to spend a minimum of one-hundred days within Pannonia annually.
- V. Grants of citizenship are limited to the total number of state-owned, residential occupancies within Pannonia.
- VI. Citizenship may only be gained through the means of Birthright, Naturalization or being granted citizenship directly by the Head of State.
- VII. In the event in which a Pannonian Citizen loses their dual citizenship the state must make efforts to arbitrate with relevant nations to accept the individual prior to cancellation of their Pannonian Citizenship in accordance to **Article 7 - A(III)**.
- VIII. Children born on Pannonian soil, to a parent of existing Pannonian citizenship, are granted citizenship once they acquire citizenship of a foreign nation. These children are automatically granted rights to residency up to six years of age.
- IX. Naturalization occurs after a period of ten years. Individuals whom are hired by the government as civil servants for the duration of five years are naturalized through service.
- X. A citizen of Pannonia, whom is not detained or imprisoned, retains the right to leave the borders of the nation without additional fines or taxation, nor hindrance beyond actions undertaken in the security of the nation.

B) Rights to Privacy

- I. Citizens of Pannonia are immune from search and seizure of their person, dwellings, documents - both physical and digital, and personal effects unless suspected of committing a crime or as a prevention of crime, in which only relevant objects may be investigated or seized, with each needing to be declared and the purpose of the search detailed.
- II. Correspondence directly between citizens of Pannonia, within its borders, either digitally or physically, are protected from interference by non-government parties.
- III. Unrestricted and/or universal data surveillance is illegal.
- IV. Data collected from the citizens of Pannonia may not be sold or traded.
- V. All data stemming from the collection or application of the voices of the Citizens of Pannonia may only be collected with the consent of the

individual(s). Passive collection of vocal data is not permitted without authorization by the High Judge of Pannonia or the highest ranking police officer.

- VI. The Government of Pannonia may seize or intercept data suspected of pertaining to a crime domestically or internationally; and may distribute said data to law enforcement bodies.
- VII. All truthful data collected by the Government of Pannonia from the Citizens of Pannonia may be retained for duration of the existence of the state which is immune from removal, censorship or destruction.
- VIII. All non-government data collected from the Citizens of Pannonia may only be retained for a maximum of ten years after which it, and data produced from the information there of, are destroyed unless explicit consent is provided by the individual.
- IX. Citizens of Pannonia may entrust an individual to dictate the outcome of their digital data in the event of their death. This individual may only nominate to have said data retained or expunged by any specific (or all relevant) non-government entities in possession of the data.

C) Intellectual Property Rights

- I. All intellectual property is granted basic copyright protections at the point of creation. These protections do not cover common attributes and themes present in other intellectual property. Additionally, should it be deemed culturally important, an intellectual property may be naturalized into the culture of a nation, removing its protections.
- II. All intellectual property is safeguarded from infringement by a two-stage system of protection. After twenty years from the point of creation a property may be used by any individual in a 'Non-Commercial, No Derivatives' setting. After forty years from the point of creation all protections are lost.
- III. All intellectual property created by citizens of Pannonia may only be temporarily loaned out through contracts or other mechanisms; with the rights reverting back to the creator after a maximum time of twenty years has elapsed. This privilege may be waived through explicit contractual agreements, which is it to be presented as a separate document.
- IV. The enforcement of copyright protections by Pannonian citizens are conducted by the rights holder. In cases where these rights are spuriously claimed in part or full by another copyright holder, the state will act on behalf of the original rights holder.
- V. All intellectual property which becomes inaccessible to the Citizens of Pannonia due to lack of supply or service, will exist under a "Non-Commercial, No Derivatives" licence, given adequate attempts are made to remedy the issue.

D) Personal and Cultural Growth

- I. Pannonian Citizens are equal to their marriage partner in status and legal protections.
- II. The state does not recognise informal or unregistered marriage, including "De facto" relationships or those undertaken or registered by non-state entities or unrecognised institutions.

- III. Pannonian Citizens are free to exercise and cultivate of the Pannonian culture.

E) Inalienable Human Rights

- I. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a good spirit.
- II. All people is entitled to all the rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.
- III. All people have the right to life, liberty and security of person
- IV. No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.
- V. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- VI. All people have the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law
- VII. All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.
- VIII. All people have the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
- IX. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- X. All people are entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of their rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
- XI. All people charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for their defence.
- XII. No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.
- XIII. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with their privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon their honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.
- XIV. No one shall be arbitrarily impeded from moving within the borders of the State.
- XV. All people have the right to leave any country, including their own, and to return to their country.
- XVI. All people have the right to a nationality.
- XVII. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their nationality nor denied the right to change their nationality.

- XVIII. All people of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, sex or gender have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- XIX. Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- XX. The family is a recognised group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State
- XXI. All people have the right to own personal property alone as well as in association with others.
- XXII. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their property.
- XXIII. All people have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change their religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest their non-exclusionary, peaceful religious practices or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.
- XXIV. All people have the right to freedom of opinion; this right includes freedom to hold non-exclusionary, peaceful opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart truthful information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
- XXV. All people have the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- XXVI. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.
- XXVII. All people have the right to take part in the government of their country, directly or through elected representatives.
- XXVIII. All people have the right to equal access to public service and welfare in their country.
- XXIX. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.
- XXX. All people, as a member of society, have the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for their dignity and the free development of their personality.
- XXXI. All people have the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to fair protection against unemployment.
- XXXII. All people, without any discrimination, have the right to equal pay for equal work.
- XXXIII. All people who works have the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for themselves and their family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- XXXIV. All people have the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.
- XXXV. All people have the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and of their family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social

- services; and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond their control.
- XXXVI. Parenthood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.
- XXXVII. All people have the right to secular education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory.
- XXXVIII. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further concept of universal peace.
- XXXIX. Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of supplemental or relevant non-secular education that shall be given to their children.
- XL. All people have the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- XLI. All people have the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.
- XLII. All people are entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.
- XLIII. All people are born innocent and free from the guilt of the actions of others.
- XLIV. In the exercise of their rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others, as well as the merits on which the state was formed, and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- XLV. These rights and freedoms may may not be expressed to contradict other rights and freedoms of both the state and of others.
- XLVI. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Article 9: The Dandelion Project

A) XXX Something

- I. The formation and role of the State of Pannonia is to facilitate the research conducted by the Dandelion Project and its subsidiary groups, for the purposes of universal and egalitarian technologies.

B) Terms of Impartiality

- I. The state may not release research preferentially to any of the compliant, participating countries or bar access to said research to said countries.
- II. The research process or its resultant outcomes may not be openly traded, invested into, nor provide dividends or any other intensives or benefits to any persons, businesses, entities or governments.

C) Terms of Benefaction

- I. The state may not make any profit, income or other financial incentives from the research conducted via the Dandelion Project or from the products and services derived from it.
- II. The resultant technologies directly derived as a result of research conducted by the project cannot be claimed to be invented by other nations.
- III. All technologies resulting from the research conducted via the Dandelion Project are to be provided to participating countries by delivering the copyright / patent to the Executive branch of said countries.
- IV. Time frame

D) Terms of Participation

- I. Only individuals and non-state-owned companies may participate in the provision of donations to the Dandelion Project or other charitable services provided by the state.
- II. Citizens of foreign nation, as a whole and not on an individual basis, must be given consent by the government of their nation to participate.
- III. Any foreign government, for the purposes of accessibility, may enrol and donate on behalf of citizens of their nation. These enrolments must be conducted with the consent of the individual in question whom are to receive any poverty alleviation funds.
- IV. Any foreign government which does donate on behalf of an individual may not reduce any poverty alleviation funds by more than ten percent of the total value received.

Article 10: The Economic Functions of State

A) Legal Tender and Securities

- I. There shall be only one form of legal tender accepted within the borders of Pannonia at any time, either physically or digitally.
- II. The initial form of legal tender in Pannonia will be the "Euro".
- III. The manufacture of currencies, both physical and digital, including decentralised currencies, are not allowed by anyone except by the central bank as directed by the branches of government to meet the needs of the domestic population.
- IV. Currency exchange services may only be conducted by the Central Bank and its service providers.
- V. The Central Bank may only finance businesses and individuals whom are deemed solvent, of good moral character and do not act or do business with polluting, corrupt, criminal or destabilizing entities.

B) Mechanism of State Money Lending:

- I. All loans provided to Pannonian citizens through the Bank of Pannonia must provide a means for a payment via instalments with a fixed simple interest rate.
- II. Payments made against a loan from the Bank of Pannonia will decrease the initial loan value after which the interest will be paid out.
- III. Upon the death of the debtor, after the liquidation of collateral assets, the remaining value of the debt and all additional costs associated with said debt are negated and are deemed uninheritable.

C) Sovereign Debt

- I. The Government of Pannonia, including its branches and institutions, may not voluntarily take on any debt in any form nor enter into deals which may result in such an event.
- II. The Government of Pannonia may not enter into domestic or international dealings in which it exerts a debt on other nations.

D) Economic Independence

- I. The nation of Pannonia must retain economic independence and may not enter into economic blocs or customs agreements that would allow foreign nations to influence the action of Pannonia or its research.

E) Taxation

- I. All peoples and businesses registered in Pannonia must pay tax to the State.
- II. Taxation will be graduated in tiers with set thresholds calculated by both income and total asset evaluations of the individual or business.
- III. The lowest taxation bracket is to be set in a manner which reduces taxation burden on the least affluent citizens.
- IV. Prior to the lowest taxation threshold there shall be a level of income defined as "Subsistence Income" which is non-taxable.

Article 11:Resources, Environment and Land

- I. All land, waterways, airspace and resources located within the borders of Pannonia are property of the government and cannot be sold to public or private entities including Pannonian Civilians.
- II. The Government must protect from destruction and decay the lands of Pannonia through sustainable environmental controls.
- III. The Government must ensure that the waters of the Danube river are not negatively impacted by the operations of the State.
- IV. The Government must institute practices and environmental protections to ensure that the air remains untainted by pollution.
- V. No petroleum or coal products are to be vended within the Country of Pannonia.
- VI. No Road, Rail, Water or Power infrastructure, residences, telecommunications, civil departments or other essential infrastructure may be owned or controlled by any entity other than the Pannonian government.
- VII. Non-residents of Pannonia seeking admission into the country require a purpose for travel that is validated by a government authority. This may include temporary recreational visitation.
- VIII. The State of Pannonia must seek to efficiently use the land through implementation of subdivisions and zoning in order to provide accessible amenities and state utilities to the Citizens of Pannonia.
- IX. The State of Pannonia does not permit burials within its land.

Article 12: The Right to Amend

A) Terms of Amendment

- I. Articles present within this document, with the exception of those stated in **Article 12 A and Article 11 B**, can be amended through a two-thirds majority vote within the seats of the Executive Government as well as a one-half vote by the citizens of Pannonia via a referendum.

B) Constitutional Entrenchment

- I. **Article 7 - Part E**, "Inalienable Human Rights" may not be removed or modified.
- II. The entirety of the content of Article 1, in its initial form, may not be removed nor its existing contents modified.
- III. The four branches of government, that of the Judicial, Legislative, Executive and Cynosure, are immune to dissolution, nor are other branches of government able to be formed.

Article 13: Terms of the Dissolution of Government and State

- I. Under conditions listed in **Article 13 - Section A**, the government of Pannonia will automatically dissolve and forfeit all claims on land and territory.
- II. The period of dissolution should be fit for purpose, allowing for the domestic population to emigrate, for the state to decommission state infrastructure, to liquidate assets and to rescind claims on the land, reverting it to its legal status prior to the formation of the nation.
- III. The minimum period of time allocated for the Dissolution of Government will be set for 12 months allowing for postponement in the case of disruption or interference.
- IV. The maximum period of time allocated for the Dissolution of Government will be set for 60 months.

A) Requisite Conditions of Dissolution

- I. Should the population of Pannonia (not calculating its diaspora) be less than one hundred civilians for the duration of three-hundred and sixty five days, the conditions are met.
- II. Should a two-thirds majority of all the participating countries' governments under the contract of the project vote for dissolution, the conditions are met. This privilege provided to the participating countries incurs a 'cooling-off' period in which the motion may not be elected for a year (365 days). Submissions of votes may only be valid within 24 hours of the date of exercising this clause.
- III. Should a four-fifths majority of the population of either the 'Republic of Croatia' or 'Republic of Serbia' vote for dissolution, the conditions are met. This privilege provided incurs a 'cooling-off' period in which the motion may not be elected for a year (365 days). Submissions of votes may only be valid within 24 hours of the date of exercising this clause.
- IV. Should the State of Pannonia fail to assign and use a minimum of 30% of all net donations received, or one-hundred million USD yearly for the sole purpose of research, as pertaining to the goals of the Dandelion Project or affiliates, the conditions are met to dissolve the state.
- V. Should the lands of Pannonia be annexed by a foreign nation or fighting force, or its branches of government rendered powerless through conflict or civil unrest, for duration exceeding a year (365 days), the conditions are met.
- VI. Should the Constitution of Pannonia be dissolved as an action of any entity, except as agreed upon by the rightfully elected members of the Executive and Legislative branches, High Judge and Head of State, the conditions are met.

B) Procedure of Asset Liquidation

- I. Upon dissolution of the nation, adequate means must be provided to the Citizens of Pannonia to emigrate from the country with their personal effects in a timely manner.
- II. ~~A list of all participants of "Project Dandelion" will be preserved as well as the software used to select them and stored for a use in the "Starburst Protocol".~~

III. Using the money held within state coffers the Nation of Pannonia will undertake a series of stages in order to liquidate the nation, in both physical assets and presence.

IV. All possible physical assets are to be liquidated with the exception of research materials and computing devices. These items will be destroyed immediately, without inspection or transferral of data or hardware, within the boundaries of Pannonia by elected civil servants.

V. All structures are to be safely disassembled and the land returned to a state prior to the formation of Pannonia.

VI. All funds collected from the liquidation process and the remaining value of state coffers will be used to fund the "Starburst Protocol".

C) Starburst Protocol

I.

Article 14: Diplomatic responsibilities and neutrality,

- I. The state will automatically recognise all nations that participate in the Dandelion Project as independent, sovereign states.
- II. Recognition of a sovereign state does not constitute the support for the ideals, actions, claims or governance of said nation by the state of Pannonia.
- III. In the case where one or more recognised nations claim ownership of another nation for any reason, the state will not take any official stance or action.
- IV. The state will not declare support for claims of land, independence or the sovereignty of another nation.
- V. The state will not permit the permanent lodging of diplomatic entities nor establishment of diplomatic consulates or similar structures.
- VI. The maximum time in which all diplomatic envoys, with the exception of heads of state or heads of government, are permitted to stay within Pannonia is one-hundred days per year, cumulative between all agents of the respective nations .

Article X:

I. All articles presented within this document will be adhered to by all regions of the sovereign state of Pannonia, including smaller subdivisions, municipalities and any land that is acquired by any means after the ratification of this document.